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## EDMUNDS SAYS WE ARE KAISER'S ALLY

Former Vermont Senator Declares U. S. Should Have Protested Belgium's Invasion. Praises Cleveland.

New York, Oct. 16.—The World today publishes a letter from ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, which is a reply to the recently published letter from ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney, upholding the Wilson administration.

Ex-Senator Edmunds' letter follows:

Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The World:

Sir: In this far off place, where the health of my family as well as my own has kept me for more than a year, my attention has been called to an article in your paper by my old friend, the Hon. Richard Olney, who, during President Cleveland's administration, as a highly placed and prized member of the cabinet, assisted him to maintain the welfare, honor and freedom of expression to foreign nations, such as patriotism and courage seemed to require at various times.

The article of Mr. Olney seems to have omitted reference to some of the very important events occurring in the administration of Mr. Cleveland, one of which was mentioned by Mr. Wickersham in his letter to the Public Ledger, when our country was as little or less prepared to resist an invasion of a small and weak sister republic as we have been during all the period of the great and almost universal war still existing in Europe.

### Cleveland Not Afraid

The pacifists and keep-us-out-of-war-at-any-price people were alarmed at the course President Cleveland then adopted, and which, I can have no doubt, had the encouragement and support of Mr. Olney. It was a message that bore the distinct and unequivocal statement that this country would not tolerate the armed interference of any power or powers in the affairs of our small sister republic. I say this without any immediate means of referring to documents of the time, but the substance is vivid in my memory, for, although Mr. Cleveland's political opponent, he did me the great honor of conferring with me upon the subject, when I had the pleasure of telling him that in my belief the political party of which I was a member would stand nearly solid in support of the position which he assumed.

### National Honor Above All

It was not with him a matter of the danger of warfare, but a matter of national honor and duty to speak plainly, no matter what might be the risks of military collision. In the face of this position the imminence of war faded and vanished as sometimes does a storm cloud in our north country disappear before a steady west wind. These historic facts compel a contrast between the administration of which Mr. Olney was a very eminent member and the conduct of the present administration, which has chiefly distinguished itself by absolute silence, misceled neutrality.

When the innocent and peaceful people of Belgium were made the victims of sudden war deliberately commenced by Germany and carried on with atrocities then hitherto unknown among nations that even called themselves civilized, there was never a remonstrance by our government to its friend and associate in the brotherhood of nations, but it stood by, like Paul at the martyrdom of Stephen, "consenting."

### U. S. Germany's Ally

We thus became in real effect an ally of Germany, whom she intended to retain, and has since retained by skill in endless discussions. Had this administration spoken, as I have no doubt every member of it would have wished to speak, Germany and her allies would have been told that we could have no intercourse with nations that disregarded the settled principles of international law as well as of humanity, and had they continued in such a course their representatives would have been sent home and our ministers recalled.

Such action would have been in no sense any cause for war. In President Cleveland's administration we compelled the recall of the British minister for having advised an "English-American" to vote the democratic ticket at an election. It would have been ridiculous folly for Germany to declare war against the United States, but if she had done so we should have been compelled to become a belligerent, which would have put Germany and very likely all her allies including the Turks in the attitude of making voluntary and deliberate aggressive war upon us for having felt and expressed horror at their conduct with Belgium.

## Nothing But Talk

Mr. Olney's observations upon the danger to this country from the German submarines need no comment in view of the experience Germany herself has had with them in attempted commercial intercourse with this country.

When the deliberate murder of the passengers of the Lusitania occurred the present administration did complain, while in Germany celebrations, etc., took place in honor of the awful crime, and nothing whatever was done by our administration except to talk, which must have been delightful to the Germans, for nothing apparently could be done, it was thought until the discussions came to a close—as they have not yet done. The President was respectfully urged by some, probably many, citizens to suspend intercourse with Germany, recall our diplomatic representatives, and give the German ambassador here his passports. Nothing was done but continued and re-continued discussions.

The historic facts I have alluded to, though many others could be cited, are enough to justify and demand a change of administration, though Mr. Olney appears to fear that such a change would put us in danger of getting into the war in defense of our own country. Does he mean that we are to be governed in the selection of our presidents by the views and demands of any other country?

### G. O. P. The Latin's Friend

There is another subject in Mr. Olney's article claiming credit for the administration's dealing with the South American republics in respect of Mexico, and the united action of some of those countries in respect of their foreign affairs. All this may be very well, but praise for it belongs to an earlier administration, republican in name and character. For many years there has existed in active life the Pan-American Union, culminating in the official visit of a republican secretary of state, Mr. Root, to nearly if not quite every one of the Central and South American republics for the purpose of enlarging friendly understanding and friendly intercourse to the mutual support and benefit of all, which came as a consequence of the united action of three of the strongest of those republics in attempting to aid in the restoration of order and peace in Mexico.

So what the present administration is proud of is its having availed itself of the good work of preceding republican administrations. This it ought to have done, as it has in many other instances, but to boast of it would seem to imply that it had little else to boast of.

### This Administration Scared

One that it boasts of had an almost exact reverse precedent in the action of a president of his own party, Mr. Cleveland, in the strike of Chicago, when he gave notice to the strikers that all the power his administration could exert would be exerted to maintain the supremacy and execution of the law, and that any violation of it by the strikers or their friends would be resisted, or, if need be, prevented by force of arms. The strike was quelled and peace and order prevailed. In the great strike of 1916 the striking labor unions stood with the club of force in their hands, and the President and his administration and Congress were quelled, and made haste to come to time as in the conduct of a prize fight.

### Republicans Not to Blame

Mr. Olney in his article appears to think that the republican members of Congress were to blame in not resorting to what is called a filibuster to save the administration from its own evil legislation. But what duty did the republicans owe to an administration that had been employing itself in finding ways to satisfy the demands of the labor unions without telling them as the real democratic President Cleveland did that the law would be enforced and that every manner of breaking it would meet with Cleveland-like opposition and punishment? I cannot agree with Mr. Olney that filibustering is even in the present Congress recognized as a legitimate means of defeating legislation desired by a majority. It was quite the reverse down to the time I left the Senate in 1891, but it would be fine political tactics if the democrats pushed off upon republican shoulders the duty to filibuster against wrong legislation.

### Hold-Up Without Precedent

I think in the whole experience and history of our government it had never happened that the administration and Congress were held up by the immediate threat of overthrowing the whole business of the country if a law were not passed by a certain hour of the clock providing legislation that in every fact was vicious and, even if constitutional (which is doubtful at least), will be repealed or entirely

## DOG GONE IT ALL!



—Cartoon by Bradley in Chicago Daily News.

changed in its scope as soon as Congress recovers its senses and dares to act.

As for Mr. Hughes, Mr. Olney does not appear to have any fault whatever to find in his life or conduct until he has reached the attitude of being a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Olney must know that Mr. Hughes' career from the very beginning of his varied and progressive public service has been beyond reproach and to the great good of the public interests which have been in his charge. They are monuments of things done and make a reputation which does not depend upon the words or opinions of politicians of any party, and will be followed by reposing a trust in him as a worthy successor of President Cleveland in every attitude which that great man would admire in the best republican president.

Very truly yours,  
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

### AMERICAN FAIR PLAY

While the people of the United States have been sending thirty million dollars' worth of relief to Europe and Turkey, two hundred thousand women and children in Albania have died of starvation.

While each woman and child in Belgium has had plenty to eat, women and children in Albania have gnawed at the carcasses of dead horses in the streets.

William Willard Howard, of New York, who has returned from his third trip to this hunger zone of Europe, predicts that the entire population of Albania will die of famine and pestilence unless helped. He says that in Albania corn is fifty dollars a bushel, flour eighty dollars a sack, and macaroni five dollars a pound.

"The tragedy of Albania," says Mr. Howard, "is that a nation is dying of hunger, while the people of the United States, laden with gifts for the rest of Europe and for Turkey, pass by on the other side."

"Thirty millions of dollars have been given by the people of the United States for relief work of various kinds in Belgium, Poland, Armenia, Syria and the warring countries of Europe, while two hundred thousand women and children in Southeastern Europe have starved to death unheeded and uncared for. Not one woman or child has died of hunger in Belgium; two hundred thousand in Albania."

"Is it fair—is it human—that the innocent women and children of Albania, who never did anyone any harm, should be trampled under foot and left to perish, at a time when all others are fed?"

### Is this American fair play?

"I have appealed for help in high places. I have begged a crust of bread of those who have given millions to Belgium, Poland, Armenia and Syria. I have begged in vain."

"The Albanians are as much entitled to sympathy and help as others. They have not taken part in the war. They fed and sheltered the refugees from Serbia, even with the last measure of corn that the famine-stricken villages possessed. They have not done any wrong; yet armies have swept over their country, taking what could be found to take, leaving to the starving women and children only the carcasses of dead horses in the streets."

"I ask only American fair play for the famished children of Albania. I ask of all fair-minded men and women in the United States: Why should the Albanians—three hundred thousand of whom are Christians—be left to starve, while we press forward, in generous rivalry, to feed the others? The Albanians are more numerous than the Armenians; yet we feed the Armenians and let the Albanians starve."

"Having appealed to deaf ears in

high places I now appeal to the plain people—to fair-minded men and women who would not let even a dog starve to death, no matter what his breed. I want to go back to Albania with a shipload of food. I have arranged for a ship—a new American ship, just launched and fitted for sea. The ship is ready and waiting.

"A number of distinguished gentlemen in New York—mostly clergymen and editors of newspapers—will co-operate in an appeal for a relief cargo for the ship. The treasurer selected to receive contributions is the Rev. Frederick Lynch, D.D., editor of The Christian Work and secretary of the Carnegie Church Peace Union. Contributions in any amount—from the price of a loaf of bread upward—may be sent to the Balkan Relief Fund, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

### W. C. T. U. STATE CONVENTION

At the state convention of the W. C. T. U., which was held in Barre, last week there was a very good attendance, encouraging reports were received and plans made for the work of the coming year. At no time did the defeat of the Perry law at the spring election indicate defeat for these indefatigable workers. They are ready for another conflict for the protection of the homes of the state from the insidious evil known as the liquor traffic. Surprising results were reported by the state treasurer, whose report showed that the cost of the campaign exceeded receipts by only \$62.84, a very remarkable showing in view of the large expense incurred in scattering literature and employing speakers. It was shown that the stay-at-home vote defeated the measure, and the fact that men fail to appreciate the importance of the ballot was deeply deplored.

Among the other plans for the coming year it was determined to try to have the age of consent law amended by changing the age at which a man may safely wrong a girl from sixteen to eighteen, that being all they dared to ask, even though as it was expressed, there should be no age limit to the responsibility of men any more than girls, but that at all times all parties to wrong doing should bear the resultant penalty.

The work of the year being satisfactory to the delegates, all officers were re-elected. Mrs. F. H. Rastall of Manchester Center, and Mrs. Avery of Middletown Springs, were made delegates to the National Convention at Indianapolis from the first district, Mesdames F. L. Dickens and B. O. Spaulding from the second district, and Mrs. Albee, delegate at large.

Miss Mary F. W. Anderson of Boston, and Mrs. Anna Tillinghast of Beverly, were the speakers from out the state. Miss Anderson is an enthusiast on the question of enlisting the young people in the Young People's Branch, of which she is the national secretary, and has much magnetism as a speaker. Mrs. Tillinghast is a convincing and a logical speaker, here theme being "Democracy and the Liquor Traffic." Her address was analytical and logical.

The delegates were royally entertained by the Barre W. C. T. U., and cordially welcomed by ministers, educators and citizens.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Thanking our Heavenly Father for His guidance during the past year, for the strength and wisdom given us, for all the success attained, for the lessons learned and the experience gained.

Resolved, That with courage and confidence we set our faces toward the work of the coming year, believing that He who has led to victory

His people in all ages will be our guide even unto the end.

Believing that a better Vermont

and a stronger nation depend upon

Resolved, That we have for our

aim a Young People's Branch of a

Loyal Temperance Legion, or both,

to be organized and maintained

wherever any union exists; that we

embrace every opportunity to intro-

duce temperance teaching into all

Sunday schools and day schools; that

we lend assistance and give inspira-

tion to our public school teachers

that such instruction may be more

effective.

Resolved, That as the National W. C. T. U. declares our need of the ballot; as all political parties in their platforms approve it in principle; as we believe there should be no sex in citizenship; for these and other reasons we appeal to our state legislature, asking for the enactment of laws which will give to the women of Vermont all the voting privileges it is in their power to bestow; and that we memorialize U. S. Senators and Congressmen urging their support of Senate resolution No. 1, submitting to the legislatures of the states for ratification an amendment to the Federal constitution forbidding discrimination in voting privilege on account of sex.

Resolved, That each local union be urged to report all local meetings in the county papers which are circulated in their respective communities, making mention of temperance news and temperance truths there presented.

Resolved, That each county press superintendent visit all the editors in her county asking them to publish associated press dispatches during the week of November 15-23, the time of the national convention, in Indianapolis.

Resolved, That the W. C. T. U. women of Vermont by united effort do what they can to purge our county fairs of immoral side shows and gambling devices.

Resolved, That we extend our hearty thanks to the W. C. T. U. and the people of Barre for the use of the church and their kind hospitality; to the musicians for their assistance; the clergymen for their cordial words of cheer, and to all who have helped to make this convention profitable.

### RUTLAND RAILROAD MEETING

#### Board of Directors Chosen. Directors of Addison Railroad Named

The following directors were elected at the annual meeting of the Rutland Railroad stockholders held at the offices in Rutland Tuesday: Howard Elliott of New Haven, Conn., John T. Pratt of New York, T. DeWitt Cuyler of Philadelphia, Alfred H. Smith of New York, George T. Jarvis of Rutland, William Rockefeller of New York, E. G. Bucklin of New Haven, William H. Newman and George F. Baker of New York, W. Seward Webb of Shelburne, P. W. Clement and Edmund R. Morse of Rutland, Harold S. Vanderbilt of New York.

Inspectors elected for the next election are C. H. Harrison, R. C. Arnold and F. J. Eaton.

The directors for the Addison railroad were Alfred H. Smith, William H. Newman, W. K. Vanderbilt, Howard Elliott and George T. Jarvis.

The preparation of the former O'Brien homestead in Windsor for its use as a hospital by the National Acme Co. is rapidly nearing completion. The building will be used by the company for the treatment of its men who are injured in the performance of duty.

### POTATO DEMONSTRATION CAR

To be in Manchester Tuesday, October 31st From 3:20 to 7:40 P. M.

The potato demonstration car to be run over the lines of the Rutland Railroad in Vermont under the auspices of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Vermont, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, the Farm Bureau and the Rutland Railroad, will make stops according to the following schedule.

Monday, October 23rd—South Hero, 7:30 a. m. to 9:59 a. m.; Alburg, 10:48 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.; North Hero, 1:05 p. m. to 2:40 p. m.

Tuesday, October 24th—Charlotte, 8:39 a. m. to 10:40 a. m.; Vergennes, 11:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.; New Haven Junction, 2:50 p. m. to 4:00 p. m.; Bristol, evening meeting.

Wednesday, October 25th—Middlebury, 9:26 a. m. to 1:15 p. m.; Leicester Junction, 2:15 p. m. to 5:26 p. m.; Brandon, 5:36 p. m., evening meeting.

Thursday, October 26th—Pittsford, 8:00 a. m. to 10:13 a. m.; Mount Holly, 11:32 a. m. to 1:34 p. m.; Cuttingsville, 1:45 p. m. to 6:49 p. m.; Ludlow, 7:29 p. m., evening meeting.

Friday, October 27th—Cavendish, 7:17 a. m. to 12:09 p. m.; Chester, 12:35 p. m. to 7:15 p. m.; Rutland, 8:45 p. m., evening meeting.

Tuesday, October 31st—Wallingford, 7:05 a. m. to 11:08 a. m.; Danby, 11:24 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.; Manchester, 3:20 p. m. to 7:40 p. m.

Wednesday, November 1st—Bennington, 7:30 a. m. to 11:45 a. m.; North Bennington, 12:00 noon to 2:00 p. m.; Arlington, 3:00 p. m. to 7:00 p. m.

The lecturers and demonstrators who will discuss seed potato selection, soil preparation and fertilization, cultivation, spraying, harvesting and marketing, include the following: Hon. E. S. Brigham, State Commissioner of Agriculture; Prof. J. L. Hills, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Vermont; Hon. Amos Eaton, member of the State Board of Forestry and Agriculture; Thomas Bradley, Director Extension Service, University of Vermont; C. H. Jones, chemist of the Vermont Experiment Station; Prof. B. F. Lutman, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Vermont; Prof. R. T. Burdick, Department of Agronomy, University of Vermont; Morgens R. Tolstrup, State Marketing Agent. To this list should be added county agents in their respective counties, J. W. Dana of Chittenden county, J. E. Carrigan of Addison county, M. F. Downing of Rutland county, F. C. Shaw of Bennington county, and J. C. Otis of Windsor county.

In the baggage car will be shown various implements used in potato growing, pictures, charts, specimens showing various potato diseases, sacks and barrels of potatoes packed for market, etc. Everyone interested in the growing or marketing of potatoes is cordially invited to attend these demonstrations; admission is free. This is one of the many ways in which the various agencies interested in agricultural education seek to carry practical information to the farmer, and it is hoped that a goodly number will take advantage of the opportunity afforded.

### STATE NEWS

Three new apartment houses have been started in Windsor for the use of the employees of the National Acme Manufacturing Co.

The four-year-old daughter of V. L. Adams, Wilmington, was hit by an auto truck and suffered a fractured rib.

Leo Snyder got the first bear of the season in the vicinity of Wilmington, last week, when he secured a 78-lb. animal on Haystack mountain.

George Chevalier, admitted to the Springfield hospital, Oct. 5, died Oct. 7 of glanders, contracted from his horse.

Dr. W. R. Rowland, a well known East Corinth physician, has been granted by the fellowship committee of the Universalist Convention of Vermont and the Province of Quebec, a laymen's license to preach.

The Vermont winners at the boys' and girls' cattle-judging contest in Springfield, Mass. last week were as follows: Richard R. Briggs of Brattleboro, 3d; Ralph Ballentine of East Calais, 8th; A. Dewey Spencer of Barre, 11th. The first 15 out of 18 prizes received pure-bred bull calves as prizes. Among the sweepstake prizes in the club contests, those won by Vermonters were: Farm and home handicraft, Sherburne Potts of St. Johnsbury; potatoes, Harold L. Poor of Randolph Center.